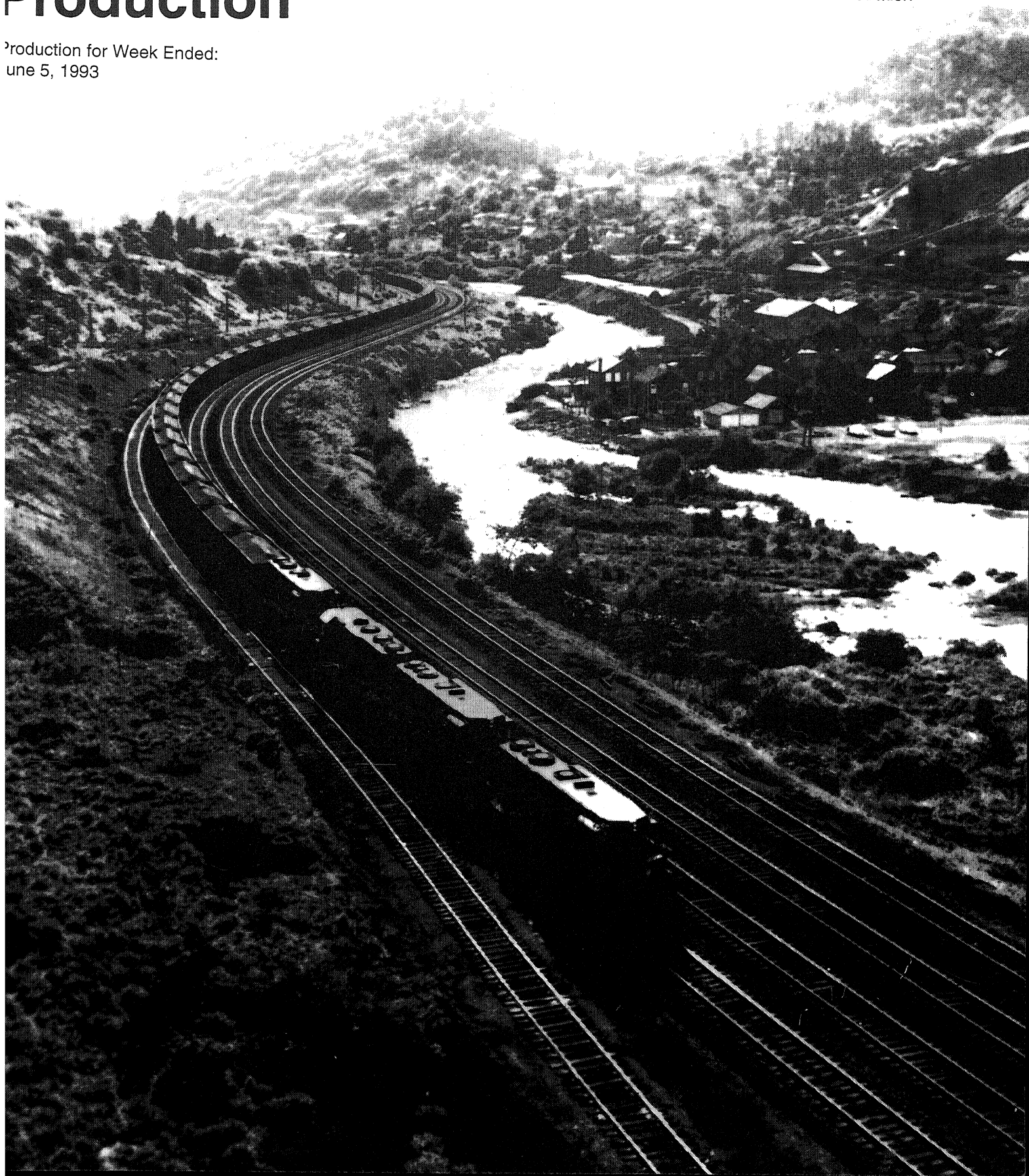




Energy
Information
Administration

Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
June 5, 1993



Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended June 5, 1993, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration from railroad car loadings, totaled 17 million short tons. This was 10 percent lower than in the previous week and 12 percent less than in the comparable week in 1992.

Production east of the Mississippi River totaled 9 million short tons, and production west of the Mississippi River totaled 8 million short tons.

On June 7, 1993, AMAX Coal Co., the Nation's third largest coal producer, announced it was withdrawing from the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association.

Figure 1. Coal Production

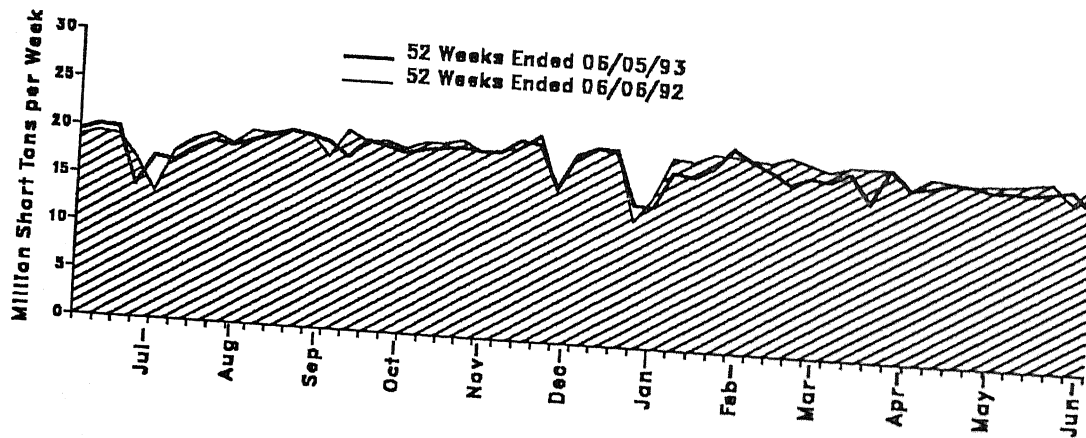


Table 1. Weekly U.S. Coal Production Overview

Production and Carloadings	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
	06/05/93	05/29/93	06/06/92	06/05/93	06/06/92	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite	16,957	18,771	19,353	970,243	995,194	-2.5
Pennsylvania Anthracite	75	87	70	3,248	3,491	-7.0
U.S. Total	17,032	18,858	19,423	973,491	998,685	-2.5
Railroad Cars Loaded	109,546	121,633	124,090	6,247,254	6,446,457	-3.1

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
 Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, A-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Weekly U.S. Coal Production by Region and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	06/05/93	05/29/93	06/06/92
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	9,230	10,838	11,876
Alabama	449	538	499
Illinois	924	984	1,134
Indiana	505	549	631
Kentucky	2,528	2,994	3,284
Kentucky, Eastern	1,727	2,103	2,458
Kentucky, Western	802	891	826
Maryland	52	64	103
Ohio	621	724	576
Pennsylvania Bituminous	980	1,158	1,240
Tennessee	55	66	56
Virginia	704	841	921
West Virginia	2,411	2,921	3,432
West of the Mississippi	7,727	7,933	7,477
Alaska	28	31	30
Arizona	207	229	249
Arkansas	1	1	1
California	-	-	2
Colorado	362	438	371
Iowa	6	7	5
Kansas	4	6	7
Louisiana	65	58	74
Missouri	38	42	62
Montana	742	712	592
New Mexico	462	473	419
North Dakota	577	554	577
Oklahoma	37	40	34
Texas	864	957	1,056
Utah	349	430	382
Washington	89	98	111
Wyoming	3,895	3,857	3,506
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total	16,957	18,771	19,353
Pennsylvania Anthracite	75	87	70
U.S. Total	17,032	18,858	19,423

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 3. U.S. Coal Production by Region and State, May 1993
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	May 1993	April 1993	May 1992	Year to Date		
				1993	1992	Percent Change
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi	43,607	46,062	48,004	224,806	252,100	-10.8
Alabama	2,183	2,399	2,044	11,690	11,140	4.9
Illinois	3,981	4,514	4,846	22,852	26,207	-12.8
Indiana	2,264	1,995	2,754	10,110	14,615	-30.8
Kentucky	12,182	12,587	12,767	61,565	67,132	-8.3
Kentucky, Eastern	8,431	8,815	9,622	43,626	49,746	-12.3
Kentucky, Western	3,751	3,772	3,145	17,938	17,386	3.2
Maryland	255	269	392	1,318	1,485	-11.2
Ohio	2,821	2,121	2,314	11,250	12,769	-11.9
Pennsylvania Bituminous	4,595	5,192	5,170	23,328	28,147	-17.1
Tennessee	265	337	231	1,711	1,146	49.4
Virginia	3,366	3,553	3,843	17,168	18,928	-9.3
West Virginia	11,694	13,095	13,643	63,814	70,533	-9.5
West of the Mississippi	31,517	34,761	32,206	169,602	166,377	1.9
Alaska	124	135	122	697	649	7.4
Arizona	918	981	1,031	4,651	5,357	-13.2
Arkansas	3	3	3	12	13	-8.9
California	-	-	10	-	20	.0
Colorado	1,593	1,573	1,624	7,797	7,447	4.7
Iowa	27	29	21	146	130	12.4
Kansas	22	29	31	156	143	9.2
Louisiana	278	187	367	1,221	1,215	.5
Missouri	169	181	257	865	1,185	-27.0
Montana	2,780	3,216	2,611	15,365	15,236	.9
New Mexico	2,305	2,552	1,682	12,809	9,423	35.9
North Dakota	2,162	2,462	2,543	11,714	13,073	-10.4
Oklahoma	156	158	157	964	790	22.1
Texas	3,829	4,115	4,373	20,056	21,883	-8.3
Utah	1,573	1,661	1,683	8,428	9,493	-11.2
Washington	393	420	460	1,986	2,227	-10.8
Wyoming	15,186	17,059	15,228	82,733	78,092	5.9
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total	75,124	80,822	80,210	394,409	418,477	-5.8
Pennsylvania Anthracite	334	191	274	1,054	1,353	-22.1
U.S. Total	75,458	81,014	80,484	395,462	419,830	-5.8

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

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Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5:00 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month.

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month.

Short-Term Energy Outlook, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

Winter Fuels Report (October through April), updated on Thursdays at 5:00 p.m.

Methodology

Weekly Data

Estimates of national weekly coal production are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its members (Class I Railroads) and certain other railroads. EIA calculates the average number of tons per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. The average number of tons per carload is then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production. Because this is done on a weekly basis, and prior to completion of current quarterly statistics, the factor is derived using ICC data on tons per carload and total carloadings and from EIA data on total production for the same quarter of the previous year. Figures for the same quarter of the year are used in order to reflect seasonal variation. In some cases, the ratio of rail tonnage to total production is adjusted to take additional, more current information into consideration, such as rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, this total is split into two subtotals - the portion representing States, with little or no rail coal shipments, and the portion representing the remaining States, where a significant percentage of production is shipped by rail. The States with little or no railroad coal shipments are Alaska, Arizona, California, Georgia (when producing), Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, and Washington. With the exception of California and Louisiana, the weekly production data for each "nonrail" State are developed by multiplying the estimate of U.S. weekly coal production by the projected production, for each State to U.S. total production, for the current quarter. The methodology used to project State coal production is described in the EIA publication *Model Documentation of the Short-Term Coal Analysis System* (DOE/EIA-0394). EIA also contacts the two producers in Louisiana and

the sole producer in California to develop weekly coal production estimates for those States.

Estimates for the remaining States are in aggregate equal to the U.S. weekly coal production minus the estimated production from the nonrail States. Estimates for "rail States" are based on the AAR carload data compiled by State of origin, including separate estimates for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky and northern and southern West Virginia.

Each railroad is contacted at least annually for information concerning the distribution (by state of origin) of its railroad carloadings of coal. These distribution percentages are multiplied by the railroad's weekly loadings and ICC derived tonnage per carload figures to derive the weekly tonnages loaded by State and by railroad. The tonnages loaded by the various railroads are then summed by each State to estimate total production shipped by AAR rail for that State. These tonnages are divided by the most recent ratio of annual AAR rail tonnage to total annual production for each State. The resulting weekly coal production estimates for the rail States are then adjusted to ensure that each State's production figure contributes proportionately to the weekly coal production estimate previously derived in aggregate for the rail States.

Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is Sunday and the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are based on data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6, with certain adjustments. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production total as reported on the Form EIA-6. Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988, 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989, 0.3 percent to 3 percent for 1990, and 0.2 percent to 2 percent for 1991.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

Finalizing Annual Production

Preliminary total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum

of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates.

When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary fourth-quarter U.S. total production figure and corresponding State-level figures may or may not be revised, depending on the size of the difference between the estimates and fourth-quarter data. As a general practice, EIA does not revise the initial annual production estimates (determined initially in January of the following year). Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to conform to finalized annual production figures derived from Form EIA-7A, in September of the following year.

Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988, 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989, 0.01 percent to 0.05 percent for 1990, and 0.18 percent to 0.20 percent for 1991. Usually the EIA-7A coal production data are higher than the EIA-6 coal production data, due to differences in the threshold reporting requirements.